

X RAYS SHOW THE QUARTER

Second Shadowgraph of Baby Stephenson's Aesophagus.

PICTURE WAS A SUCCESS

Little Stephenson had now been operated on at the Roentgen tube. The shadowgraph of the Aesophagus—Physicians Much Interested in the Experiment.

Another experiment was performed with the Roentgen rays yesterday at the Army and Navy Medical Museum on the child of Mr. F. A. Stephenson with the object of locating a silver coin swallowed by the child about eight months ago. These Roentgen types are being taken preliminary to an operation by Dr. B. B. Adams of 227 New York avenue, the object of which is to remove the coin from the aesophagus.

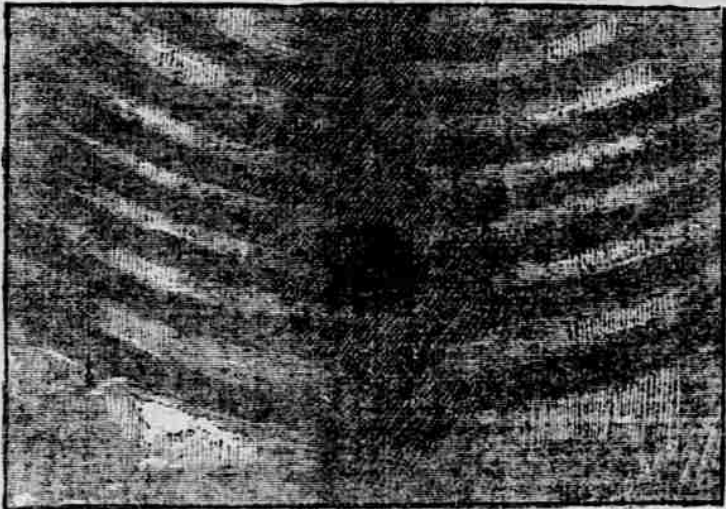
These experiments have been eminently successful, because eminently practical, and have demonstrated a fact which was denied by several of the most prominent members of the legal profession of Washington.

About eight months ago the Stephenson child was playing with a silver quarter, and as it disappeared it was thought that it had been swallowed. Some months after this accident the child began to grow ill, but not seriously so, the illness being indicated by a wheezing sound from the lungs which was very palpable after the child had taken any unusual exercise. The little thing is only two years of age, and is therefore a difficult subject, having no means of indicating the locus of its pain.

SCOUTED BY HIS COLLEAGUES. Dr. Adams, the attending physician, held to the theory of the child having swallowed the coin, and that it had made a lodgment in the aesophagus. Several of the physicians to whom he communicated this theory were disinclined to accept it, and it is said that some of them laughed at it as absurd.

Dr. Adams, however, was so impressed with his view that he got the consent of the parents to have a Roentgen type made of the body of the child, or at least as much of it as would demonstrate whether his opinion was well founded.

The type was taken at the Army Medical Museum by Dr. Gray of that institution and Dr. Adams. With the permission of Dr. Adams the type is above reproduced.



Shadowgraph Showing the Location of the Coin in Baby Stephenson's Aesophagus.

from the blue print, the process of making which has heretofore been published in The Times about the time of the experiment.

The dark spot in the aesophagus is well defined and leaves no room for doubt but that it is the shadowgraph of the silver coin.

Dr. Adams believes that the coin, having been so long in the position indicated, has been the cause of a fleshy growth around it and that this projection so caused presses against the infundibulum of the windpipe. This fully explains the difficult and audible breathing of the child.

TO PERFORM AN OPERATION. It is believed by Dr. Adams that the coin can be removed from its present position by a mechanical operation and forced into the stomach. He does not fear any serious, or in fact any trouble, when the obstruction has been so disposed of.

Dr. Adams said that he intended to perform the operation above described, the result of which will be watched with some interest, and especially by those who have not been impressed with the soundness of his reasoning and conclusions.

It is certainly a very curious case, inasmuch as this foreign element has remained so long in the aesophagus without being forced into the stomach by natural action. The coin is only about an inch or an inch and a half from the mouth of the stomach. The process will be simply the loosening of the quarter with an instrument and forcing it into the stomach.

The news from little Charlie Stephenson last night was that he was eating all manner of good things, although the obstruction in the throat at times gives him some trouble.

ANOTHER PUSH CART RAID. Police Gather in the Venders at Center Market.

Policemen Cowne and Miller of the First precinct made a raid on the Greek push cart vendors who swarm about the Center Market on Saturdays and landed almost a dozen behind the bars at the Twelfth street station.

The hucksters, in their eagerness to make sales, strayed beyond the limits marked down for them by the police, and their carts blocked Seventh street until it was almost impossible for wagons and cars to pass. The following left collateral for their appearance in court Monday on the charge of obstructing the street.

Peter Leonard, Gust Lusk, Peter Brown, George Davis, Theodore Charonens, Peter Servius, George Constantinople, Demetrius Colley, Peter Davis, and Washington Holmes, colored.

STATE OF THE GOLD RESERVE. Night Withdrawals Leave It at \$103,951,391.

The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business yesterday was stated at \$103,951,391. The day's withdrawals were \$38,800.

The reserve as stated does not take into account some \$6,000,000 in gold accepted in cities outside of New York. This gold will probably appear in the gold reserve on Monday next.

FRED SIMS RULED OFF

Not Allowed to Enter the Inter-City Race.

LOCAL MEN ARE INDIGNANT

Trouble Is Said to Be One of Residence and Grew Out of the Elder's Residence in Baltimore—Other Washingtonians Came Off With Flying Colors.

Considerable dissatisfaction at the ruling of Fred Sims by Referee Albert Mott in the first of the inter-city team races in Baltimore yesterday was manifested among the Washington wheelmen who accompanied their representative, Referee Mott said that Fred Sims could not ride. "When the race was called Fred Sims, Billie Sims and George Ball came to the scratch as Washingtonians," Referee Mott said. "Fred Sims could not ride. W. S. McKean, secretary of the International Park and Amusement Company, who managed the Washington team, then came forward and asked who protested Sims. 'I'll take the responsibility upon myself,' replied the referee. 'Upon what grounds,' demanded Manager McKean. 'For good and sufficient reasons,' was the reply.

LOCAL MEN INDIGNANT. This was a most unfortunate and proceeding," continued the gentleman, "and in direct violation of all cycling law and custom. When a man is protested, the person making the protest must present himself at the track and state his grounds. There was nothing of the kind in Sims' case. The referee took the matter in his own hands and without making any statement, declared that Fred Sims could not race."

Manager McKean's request that Sims be allowed to race under protest, which is ordinarily permitted when objections are made in such cases, was peremptorily refused. The entire team was then told by Mott to withdraw. To receive the penalties imposed by the League of American Wheelmen for a strike on the track, which the manager of the Washington team, Mr. McKean, decided to allow the two men to run the race. A substitute was on hand but he was in bad form and could not ride.

The results were highly gratifying. Billie Sims covered himself with glory by coming in first, and Billie finished so that the points were even and the race a tie.

QUESTION OF RESIDENCE. The Washington men know where the trouble arose. Fred Sims has been a resident of Washington about seven years

and has always represented a club of this city. Last winter the firm with which he is connected here had no use for his services, and he came to Baltimore during this period and was employed by a bicycle dealer. He entered the race as a member of a Baltimore club, which he had joined, but was protested because he had not been living in the city for six months. Soon after he returned to Washington.

Now he is protested because he has not been living in Washington six months. His friends argue that when he was declared a resident of the city or town where he lived, he was a resident of the city or town where he lived, and that his residence in Washington has never been broken. In addition to this, he has been six months in the city since he returned, and it is thought that under the circumstances to plead non-residence in his case is certainly unjust. The section of the L. A. W. laws which covers the case reads as follows:

"A team shall be limited to three riders, each of whom shall be a member of the club entering the team for at least three months previous to the date of the meet. Each team member must also have resided within five miles of the city or town where the club has its headquarters, for at least six months previous to the date of the contest."

HOW IT IS CONSTRUED. The Washington wheelmen say that this law evidently applies only to club meets and not to inter-city races, such as those which took place in Baltimore yesterday. Owing to the treatment which the team met with in Baltimore, it was urged by some wheelmen to call off the referee, which were to be scheduled for this city.

Manager McKean was seen by a Times reporter last evening and he expressed himself as indignant at the arbitrary ruling of Referee Mott. He said that he understood that the referee was acting under instructions from Chairman Gleason of the L. A. W. racing board, who had sent instructions concerning Sims' case. Mr. McKean gave it as his opinion that Mr. Gleason had been misinformed respecting the matter, and that the case originated in Washington. He says that he will thoroughly investigate the affair and see that the blame rests where it belongs.

STORY OF A DIAMOND. Mr. Goodrich Found It, Lost It by Theft and Crown Is Arrested.

George A. Goodrich picked up a diamond pin several days ago while on his way to work and now John A. Cronin, a printer, twenty-six years old, is locked up at No. 1 police station charged with stealing it. This is how it happened.

When Mr. Goodrich found the pin he stuck it in his coat and proceeded to the place of his employment, near the corner of P and Twenty-first streets northwest. The day was warm and Mr. Goodrich took off his coat and hung it up on a nail with the pin stuck on the inside of the lapel. He mentioned that he had found a pin and showed it to several friends, but thought nothing more about the matter until he went home in the evening. When he looked for the pin it had disappeared.

He reported the loss to the police and yesterday Detective Boyd and Helan arrested Cronin on suspicion of having committed the theft. The officers found the pin in a pawnshop, and Mr. Goodrich identified it as the one he had picked up on the street. The pawnbroker valued it at \$35, and said he remembered the person who had pawned it.

LEADER AMONG HIS PEOPLE

Career of Japan's Representative to This Country.

EXILED AND IMPRISONED

Toru Hoshi Preached the Doctrine of Popular Rights and Representative System of Government—Is a Lawyer of Ability and Posted on Business and Current Affairs.

The gentleman who has just assumed the duties of Japanese minister to this country, Mr. Toru Hoshi, has an able and unique career. He has achieved success by means of his own efforts in Japanese public life, and has reached the distinction he now enjoys by a path which was opened only yesterday to the feet of aspirants for popular favor in Japan.

Formerly orphaned, he was fostered by an old man who was an ambitious man in Japan could rise to eminence. But Mr. Hoshi laid the foundation of his reputation as a private citizen, and afterwards added to it in an office which was distinguished by the gift of the people, and not of the government. On this account his career is most interesting, affording, as it does, a practical illustration of the growth of Japan from feudal to constitutional, national life, and of the development of those wide and far-reaching plans which have wrought such marvelous changes in that country.

Mr. Hoshi was born in Tokio in 1850. His father was a physician. From boyhood he was fond of study, and when about fifteen, after completing the Japanese studies pursued by boys of his age, he entered the English school at Yokohama, presided over by Mr. Brown and Mr. Ellingsworth, both American missionaries. In this school he gained his knowledge of the English language.

In 1871 he published a book called "Jesse Hoshi" (Jesse, a great name), in which he collected stories of great men, ancient and modern, native and foreign. He also translated into Japanese the first and second books of Blackstone's Commentaries.

STUDIED LAW IN ENGLAND. In 1873 he was made counselor of customs at Yokohama, and the next year was sent to England to investigate the system of foreign loans. During his stay in England he studied law, and was admitted to the Inns of Court, and three years later became a barrister at law of the Middle Temple. He returned to Japan in 1877, after traveling through the United States and Europe, and entered at once upon the practice of his profession. He was also appointed counselor of law to the government.

Mr. Hoshi shared the views of those who had assisted in introducing the principles of modern civilization at the time of the great social and political upheaval of 1868. But after he had been in the service of the government about two years, it seemed to him that the public policy was becoming too conservative, and he consequently resigned.

In 1881 he began publicly urging the extension of popular rights and the establishment of a representative system of government. He had been associated with Count Itagaki, who was noted for his liberal opinions and for the distinguished part he had played at the time of the restoration of the imperial throne, in 1868. Mr. Hoshi co-operated with him in establishing the Jiyuto (party of liberty), which is today the most important political organization in Japan, with 108 members in the House of Representatives, about one-third of the total membership.

PREACHED FOR POPULAR RIGHTS. In advocacy of the tenets of this party, Mr. Hoshi traveled in different parts of the empire, criticizing the administration of the government, and arguing for the principles of popular rights. He also established newspapers in Tokio, several of which have since become influential and financially successful, among them the Jiyuto (Liberator News), and the Koro (Public Opinion).

Mr. Hoshi's course naturally brought him into opposition to the government, and alienated his friends in government circles. In 1885 he was imprisoned for six months on the charge of defaming the prime minister when criticizing the policy of the government.

In 1887 he was expelled from Tokio and forbidden for three years to come within ten miles of the capital. He was subsequently sentenced to imprisonment for one year and a half, but was released by special act of grace upon the promise of his constitution in 1889. Thereupon he again visited the United States and Europe, devoting his time to the study of constitutional questions, and representative forms of government.

In 1890 he returned to Japan and was elected a member of the House of Representatives. At the second session of the Imperial Diet he was elected speaker of the House. After his retirement from the

speakership he resumed the practice of his profession, and upon the invitation of the Korean government accepted the post of legal adviser to that government, for the purpose of codifying the criminal law and revising the judicial system of Korea. SUCCESSFUL PARLIAMENTARY CAREER.

He soon returned to his parliamentary career, however, and at the last session served as chairman of the budget committee, which acted upon the vital important financial questions created by the war with China and passed the largest budget ever brought before the house. He was also chairman of the codes investigating committee, which succeeded in passing those

GOLDENBERG'S.

The end of the summer season is nigh. The season of falling leaves—beautiful autumn will soon be here.

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We've made every preparation to welcome it with a remarkable scarcity of Summer Goods and be ready with merchandise for Autumnal needs.

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The preliminaries of stock-taking—the measuring and counting of goods has already begun and has brought to the surface many suggestions of price-reducing.

Tomorrow and every day this week will be interesting days, made so by values almost irresistible.

A wise woman will read and be wiser, and be paid well for her trouble in the savings to be made.

Clearing Down go the Sale Cuts Wash Goods prices still lower. That in Wash means much, for Goods, already our low prices for wash goods have created comment throughout the city. We shall make one grand sweep of the balance, and we won't have a yard left when the season closes.

18c quality of white India Linon, 12 1/2c yard.

12 1/2c quality of plain black Lawns, 7c yard.

Lot of Toile du Nord dress gingham, outing flannel and figured Duck Suiting, which were excellent value at 10c and 12 1/2c yard, to go at 5c yard.

5c yard.

6c yard.

7c yard.

Clearing The Silks are suffering most. In this department values are greater now than they have ever been. Prices have been gauged lower than at any season of the year.

25 pieces black Broadcloth Taffeta—2 1/2 inches wide, in the handsomest

57c yard.

31c yard.

Domestic The domestic department forges onward, each week breaking the record made by its predecessor. We have got the buying of domestics down fine, so when it comes to a clearance sale like this one, we can quote the most extraordinarily low prices.

39c each.

5c each.

8c yard.

6 1/2c yard.

79c each.

Yard wide "Bear Hill" Cambric, 12 1/2c yard regular price, for 12c.

Yard wide "Fruit-of-the-Loom Cotton, 12 1/2c yard regular price, for 12c.

"Clarendon" Pearl Hemmed Bed Spreads, Marcellus pattern—cheapest ever such a spread sold was \$1.70 to go at 79c each.

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